

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. VI.

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

NO. 3.

NEWS ITEMS.

A league of loyal Swedes has been organized in Chicago.

At a cattle sale in Stockton, a few days since, 179 head of beef stock brought \$12 each.

Wendell Phillips says the lesson of the hour is patience and faith, and that is very true.

The exports of treasure from San Francisco, during the month of May, were \$3,533,554.

There are sixty five vessels on the way to San Francisco from foreign and Atlantic domestic ports.

Several engravers in Sheffield (England) have been arrested for the manufacture of spurious United States Treasury notes.

The railroads from Chicago eastward have lowered their rates 10 per cent. on fourth class goods, and 20 per cent on flour.

At a late sale of autographs in Paris, a rag of yellow paper was sold for 500 francs. It was a note written and signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1531.

The Metropolitan Hotel, formerly the Rasette House, at San Francisco, is to be torn down and a handsomer and more substantial hotel erected in its place.

Gov. Letcher, whose term of office as the Executive of Eastern Virginia expires in May, has announced himself a candidate to represent his "old district" in the rebel Congress.

Joshua F. Bell having declined the Union nomination for Governor of Kentucky, Thos. E. Bramlette has been substituted, and that gentleman has accepted the nomination.

Pemberton, in command at Vicksburg, is a Pennsylvanian; Franklin Gardner, who defends Port Hudson, is a native of New York, and Sam. Cooper, the rebel Adjutant General, is a Massachusetts man.

The Stockton Independent says there were 32 admissions to the Insane Asylum during May, 16 discharges, 3 deaths, and 1 escape; making an increase of 13, and leaving the whole number in the Asylum 550.

The introduction of the new silk moth into Europe bids fair to be of great importance. It is reported that the almost incredible quantity of one hundred millions of trees are now planted in France for the sustenance of the caterpillar.

There were two Gen. Berry's in the Federal service. The General Hiram G. Berry reported as killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Sunday, May 3d, was a native of Rockland, Maine. He was about 88 years old, and a builder by trade.

A report, published by order of the Pope, gives a very mournful picture of the situation of the Christians in the Annamite empire. During the year 1862 sixteen thousand Christians were put to death, and twenty thousand reduced to slavery, in that country.

Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College, is trying to prove the divinity of slavery, and per consequens, the righteousness of rebellion. An English scholar once wrote an essay to prove that no such man as Napoleon ever existed; and millions of men have believed that the earth rested on the back of a turtle.

VOICES FROM WALLA WALLA.

The following comes to us through a Portland exchange. As it is written by one who is evidently well acquainted with the character and designs of the persons named, it deserves and should receive the serious consideration of every unbiased reader. No man of intelligence can for a moment question the assertion of the writer, that Cole will not have the least influence in Congress, if elected. Those who desire to see the interests of Washington Territory advanced at the Federal Capital,—those who desire, in fact, to be represented at all—should weigh well the consequences of electing an enemy of the Administration, before casting their votes at the ensuing election:

WALLA WALLA, June 7th, 1863.

You are well aware that Messrs. Raynor, Cole, Kinney and Turney are candidates for Delegates to Congress from Washington Territory.

The election is an important one. I desire to say something to the people of the Territory in regard to the political character of these men, and the bearing which the election will have upon the welfare of the people of Washington Territory. I believe the candidates are all of democratic antecedents. Since the South, by an uncalled-for rebellion, has sought to break up the Government and the Union, Mr. Raynor occupies no equivocal position—he is for the Union without a condition.

Mr. Cole professes to be for the Union, but here he is acting with many men who, on all occasions, have expressed their sympathies with the rebels, and who time and again have declared their hopes and confidence in rebel success. They meet you with Mr. Cole; they act with Mr. Cole; and will vote for him, and make all possible efforts in his behalf. If Mr. Cole does not harmonize with them in feeling, the saying that "men are known by the company they keep" may, at least, be set down as false.

Of Mr. Turney, it may be told that he is only running to advance the interests of Cole. He knows that he has no hope of success, and his only motive is, by the election of Cole, to have his revenge upon the Administration for removing him from an office he was incapable of filling.

And further, of Dr. Kinney it may be said that he is a candidate merely for wolf-bait, to make the public believe that copperheads here are running him, when not a single man of them will vote for him.

We have this to say, that there are really but two candidates before the people who have the slightest chance of being elected—Mr. Raynor and Mr. Cole. Every man who votes for Turney fools away his vote, and Turney knows it is so.

Doubtless, for the ensuing two years, Congress and the President and his advisers will be Union men, and will sustain the views and measures which now control the policy of the nation. No man who goes to Congress by rebel votes from Washington Territory will have the least influence in that body. He will play only the part of the late Representative Shiel, of Oregon. He will show his hatred to the Government by his votes, and pocket his salary and mileage and return to his home.

Washington Territory needs all the paternal kindness that can possibly be extended to her people under the present embarrassed condition of the nation. What can she expect from Government if she sends to Congress a man to represent the Copperheads—the Vallandighams—of Walla Walla county? Let honest Union men lay this matter to heart.

There is to be a meeting here of what is called "the democracy" of this county, to further the election of Cole. Look at some of the names upon the call for this meeting. You will find among them men who have grown rich on the patronage of government, and who are now cursing the hand that has fed them. They rejoice at the defeat of our arms, and gnash their teeth in very rage when our national arms succeed in battle. Such are among the men who are pushing the election of George E. Cole. . . . We repeat the question: What benefit will it be to Washington Territory to have these Secesh send a man to Congress? Will he have the least influence there? Would he have the impudence to protrude his face before any Department asking for favors?

There is one trick of ineffable meanness now being used to defeat Mr. Raynor in Walla Walla county. This is done with the consent and approbation of Geo. E. Cole. He is assisted by Turney, Kinney, and the whole Secesh element here. It is to raise the prejudice and hatred of the people here against those below the Cascades. All the charges that can be rung against them

are used: they are clam-eaters, fish-eaters, gorillas, cheats, swindlers, cliques, and every other epithet used against them found in the vocabulary of the blackguard. "Now," say the Secesh here, "we have got the clam-eaters where we want them. We will unite against them. Turney is working for us; Kinney is working for us; the patronage given by government is made to assist us, and we've got the clam-eaters! We will keep all the votes here from Raynor, and we will divide the votes below by using Strong, Lander and Lancaster."

We need a test vote in Walla Walla county. The people and the Government want to know who are the unconditional friends of the Union. They want the names down upon paper; there is no dodging in this matter; we rejoice that there is not. Copperheads who have been pampered by government have given a notorious name to Walla Walla—injurious to her reputation—blighting to her welfare—and her citizens have now an opportunity to vindicate their claims to patriotism. We trust they will do it.

A CITIZEN OF WALLA WALLA.

Democratic Meeting at Walla Walla.

The following letter, giving an account of the contemplated meeting above alluded to, is from another correspondent:

WALLA WALLA, June 10th, 1863.

You are aware that the county of Walla Walla did not send delegates to the Democratic Convention at Vancouver. Accordingly it was announced with great flourish that the Democracy would hold a ratification meeting, which came off to-day. Armstrong, an old sub-Indian Agent under Buchanan, and an avowed Copperhead, was called to the chair. Cole, not being able to be present, had engaged a fellow by the name of Dugan to speak for and represent him on the occasion. By the way, Dugan was the chief obstacle to sending delegates to the Vancouver Convention, because, as he said, those knaves and scoundrels from the Sound were sure to cheat them. He was down on the clam-eaters; he did not wish any communion with them. He said many things funny, furious, ludicrous, and diabolical of the clam-eaters, and broke up the Convention in a row. But let us hear Dugan. He said:

"He should not make an elaborate speech, as so few from the country were in; but he thought it right that people should meet and discuss public questions, and he did not mean to be deterred by the myriads of this despotic Administration. He believed in free speech, in freedom of the press, in the writ of habeas corpus, in those old rights extorted by the barons of England from King John. He believed in Magna Charta, in the liberties secured to us by the bloody footprints of the Revolution; and, believing in them, he would maintain them at all hazards and to the last resort. The democracy were rising to rebuke Abraham Lincoln for trampling under foot these God given rights; to rebuke Abraham Lincoln, who, in my opinion, is alike destitute of capacity or honor; for he has, in plain violation of his solemn oath, wantonly trampled under foot every syllable and every letter of that holy instrument, the Constitution, which secures liberty to the citizen. Citizens, without law and against law, without form of trial, had been hurried by the edicts of an irresponsible chief to arsenals and garrisons and foul dungeons. I demand that they shall be tried by due process of law, and by a jury of their peers. No doubt the South were to blame for seceding, but their wrongs were of such a character, and of so long continuance, that they were nearly unendurable; and for all the oceans of blood shed in this unholy war, Mr. Lincoln more than any other is responsible. But, fellow-citizens, these things cannot last forever. Retributive justice will overtake these men, who now control and govern this country with despotic sway. I do not advise, the democracy do not propose, to resist the Administration by force of arms, but Mr. Lincoln may yet be torn from his high position, find himself a prisoner at the bar of Congress, there to be impeached for unlawful and arbitrary exercise of power. And should not this take place, the avenging pen of history will place the name of Lincoln high upon the scroll of infamy, high among the slaughterers and murderers of the human race, by the side of Marat, Danton, Robespierre. Hundreds and thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the righteous denizens of the globe, are now crying down imprecations on his head and maledictions on his memory. If Abraham Lincoln wishes to escape the curses which will rest on his head, let him recall his proclamation of freedom to the slaves; let him open the book of the Constitution which he has so often violated, and be governed by the letter there laid down; let him say to our friends,

(wrong doing, it must be confessed) come enjoy in peace all the rights this instrument confers—let us be men and brothers. These people cannot be forced back by arms; these questions must be compromised. But let me not be misunderstood; I am an unconditional Union man, and I believe Geo. E. Cole is, also; I know he is unconditionally loyal. Though I hate that word loyal, a word of European extraction, fit only for a court where kings abide, and is entirely out of place in a country of republican rule; but I know Geo. E. Cole is unconditionally in favor of the Union."

Dugan said that if he had inadvertently said anything which those who supported Cole did not approve, he wished they would say so. So far as he knew, the sentiments expressed were those of Cole, and he understood they were those of the democracy. That he had agreed, in accordance with Mr. Cole's solicitations, to stump the Sound country, (didn't say clam-eaters this time, but Sound country) and he wished to start right. There was no response to this. Dugan was interrupted by four men stamping their feet two or three times, and while he was speaking of the retribution sure to overtake Lincoln, one enthusiastic Cole man said, "Thank God for that!"

Lansater, formerly of Oregon, then spoke. Said that democracy was misunderstood; that democracy had nothing to do with niggers, or any of those questions over which people get so much excited. That the democratic party started in 1817, and was anti-tariff, anti-bank, anti-monopoly, but not anti-slavery; that duties should be ad valorem and not specific. That this Administration was in favor of specific duties, therefore he opposed it. That they tried to pass a bankrupt law; that Bush said they run to a bankrupt law as certainly as water runs down hill. That he understood Cole to be anti-tariff, anti-bank, anti-monopoly, and anti-bankrupt, and therefore he voted for him. (Some wag remarked that he did not know about the anti-bankrupt part.)

The vote was then taken to ratify the nomination of Cole, for which just five voted. It was then proposed to appoint a central committee. Anderson Cox, formerly of Oregon, was proposed for one of said committee. Anderson arose and said: "That be commenced voting for Jackson before he was twenty-one, that for a great many years he had been a good democrat,—that is, he had stood square on the platform and voted for the nominee; but since this rebellion commenced, he had been for the Union without a prefix." "I intend to live by it, and, if need be, die by it." "To be candid with you, gentlemen, as to your democracy, I am not on it. After this war is over, I am willing to discuss measures and divide on them, but while this rebellion lasts, stabbing at the national life, I am not on it. It will be time enough to make rules to live by when we are sure we live. No, sir, I am not on it." There was no committee appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The plain truth is, the elements would not mingle. One of the men who signed the ratification call had a party on the 8th of January last, at which toasts were freely drank, hoping that on the 8th of January, 1864, the Confederate flag might float in triumph over both North and South. Bill Terry, Dr. Harris, Louis Mullan, Porter, Armstrong, and Kane, are the great lights of Democracy here, and they openly rejoice over the discomfiture of our armies. Some of those shining orbs of Democracy have left for Boise. Mr. Cole himself will not deny that Dr. Harris, who openly rejoiced when Hooker fell back; who is in the habit of saying that he considered "Jeff. Davis a d—d sight better Union man than Abe Lincoln," took an active part in the first convention here.

Who is Mr. Cole's party in the States? Does Vallandigham belong to it? Does Jesse D. Bright belong to it? Do all those who aid and sympathize with the rebellion belong to it? Do the Knights of the Golden Circle vote his ticket? Does Mr. Cole rejoice when he hears that the Union party carries States at home, or did he shout over the great moral and political uprising of Ben Wood and the Five Points? By all methods of reasoning known amongst men, if Gabriel should consort with his own free will and accord with the designs of hell, he should be called and recognized as a devil, and if any man now makes his bed with secessionists and copperheads, he should be classed with copperheads. I have never heard Mr. Cole say a word about public matters, but judging from his political associates and supports, if he succeeds in this canvass, there will be rejoicing in Hell and at Richmond. John Van Buren says, "if you want to see Copperheads, shake the *habeas corpus*." The fact that Dugan could stand as he did, and denounce as he did the government which has ever

been known only by its blessings, shows that he is a falsifier. Who has been insured in Fortresses that the gallows does not ache for? Was it Gwin, or Benham, or the proprietors of the *Chapman*, or Vallandigham, or some of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or was it the rebel women who screened under female apparel rebel correspondence. As well, Dugan, might a skunk find fault because he was throttled for distributing his perfume in your kitchen, or those other insects which he so much resembles, who find their death between the thumb nail and a fine tooth comb.

Let me say to the people of Washington Territory, that your Congressman has no vote; he goes to Washington a suppliant, and you might as well send a naked Snake Indian to ask favors for you, as a man nominated and supported by a party in sworn hostility to the Administration. Do you want mails, send a friend of the Postmaster General. If you want your great land interests subserved and attended to, send a friend of the Secretary of the Interior. If you ask favors, send a friend, not an enemy. Do not separate yourselves from the rest of the Pacific delegation. California is Union; Oregon is Union; Washington must be. Allow me to say in conclusion, that I know nothing of Raynor; have never seen Cole but a few times, as he has been living at Lewiston until within a short time. I have not been long here myself, as I crossed the plains last year, but Cole is in the wrong wagon.

Yours,

A FARMER.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON SLAVERY.

A controversy was lately had between two Catholic journals of Cincinnati, one anti-slavery and the other pro-slavery. The Very Rev. Edward Purcell, brother of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, insisted and proved that the Catholic Church and Slavery have never got along well together; that the Church abolished that peculiar institution wherever she came in contact with it, and that it is only in America that Catholics have ever been found advocating slavery. The controversy called forth the following letter from Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, in publishing which the editor says: "He (Rosecrans) has never been an Abolitionist, and has, like ourselves, stood up for the Democracy."

MURFREESBORO, April 27, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER EDWARD: . . . I am happy to see the splendid stand you took in the *Telegraph* against slavery, with its horrors, barbarities, and base immoralities. Slavery is dead. Nothing can resuscitate it. To learn this fact fully, you should pay us a visit. There is not a negro in the South who does not know he is free. Around here they have squatted on the plantations, and refuse to work for any one but themselves. They have sown little crops of their own, and the masters have ceased to exercise any control over them.

. . . It is needless for me to say that I applaud every sentiment you have expressed in the *Telegraph*. Your course is that of the prudent navigator, who, watching the black speck on the horizon, sees it expand into a portentous storm, and calls up his crew to take in sail and prepare for a contest with the elements. The storm will pass away, and you will be found sailing under full sail, while those who took no heed will be scattered by the gale. . . . I am heart and hand with you in this cause. Slavery is doomed, and those who would now uphold it will be held up in a very short time to public odium and execration. No statesman will vindicate it; no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall; no lover of humanity and religion will grieve for its overthrow. I have lived long enough in the South to see its workings, its disgusting features, debasing the higher principles of our nature, warring with religion and patronizing vice and immorality. Almighty God has certainly ordained its destruction in this country, where it has been more offensive and immoral than in any other; and until it is utterly extinct this war cannot, from the nature of things, cease. I am in favor of a cessation of hostilities at an early day as possible; therefore I am in favor of the President's proclamation. This State was made for white people and free labor; and when slavery no longer brights its borders, we may expect to see the church and the school-house take the place of the slave-pen and market.

Judge Leavitt, who refused a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Vallandigham, is a full-blooded Democrat; having received his appointment from Gen. Jackson himself. He is one of the ablest Judges on the Federal bench.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, J. O. RAYNOR, OF CLARKE COUNTY.

THE UNION PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Union Convention at Vancouver, of which J. O. Raynor is the nominee:

Resolved, In this hour of the nation's peril, when armed rebellion has involved the nation in the dire calamity of civil war, and defies with desperate and lawless boldness the lawful government of the United States, we recognize it to be the imperative duty of every good and loyal citizen to stand up for the government, ready to maintain it by all proper means and at any sacrifice; therefore,

Resolved, That peace with rebels on any terms except an unconditional surrender to the national authority would be dishonorable; that the surest and quickest way to vindicate the justice and honor of our government is a vigorous prosecution of the war; and that believing the war so prosecuted must end in the permanent establishment of our government over our people, we are for that glorious consummation at any cost of life and means.

Resolved, That while our soldiers fight under one banner, with one purpose in the field, we should be united in the defense of the government at home.

Resolved, That adherence to old party ties in this crisis of our country is unpatriotic and mischievous, and that all who truly love their country should be united in sentiment and action in its behalf against all foes, military or political.

Resolved, That abjuring for the present all partisan interests and former political ties, we will unite ourselves in one Union party to sustain the administration in its efforts to restore the national authority and to crush treason and traitors from our soil, with all that can germinate or support either.

Resolved, That while loyal people of this Territory are in favor of the use of all the energies and resources of the government for the suppression of this wicked rebellion and the restoration of the authority of the government in all our borders, they are in favor of giving to the South, as to all sections of our country, all the rights to which the constitution entitles them.

TURNER'S MISSION.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that L. Jay S. Turner is in the service of Cole's Columbia River friends, and has entered the canvass for no other purpose than to defeat Raynor and elect Cole. While pretending to believe his prospects flattering, he refers to the scheme for defeating Raynor. Without friends or influence, Turner has not now, and never did have, the remotest chance of election; but if he can defeat Raynor, without electing himself, he will accomplish the end he aims at. He is, no doubt, well paid by Cole's party, and at the same time gratifies his own malice against the Administration for his removal from office. It is thus seen what means are resorted to to defeat the Union nominee, and the friends of the Union cause must be on the alert to counteract these schemes. We hope that none who have the welfare of the country at heart, and who desire to see the Government triumph in its effort to crush the rebellion, will suffer themselves to be deceived by a trick so transparent as this.

NOTE.—Owing to a short supply of paper of the right size, we are compelled to reduce the dimensions of the Herald for this and the ensuing weeks. The sheet only has been reduced; there is as much reading matter as before. When we resume the publication of the paper, after the suspension previously noticed, it will be with the addition of another column to each page, and a corresponding increase in the length of the columns. The paper will be otherwise improved to make it much more acceptable to its patrons.

VICTOR'S SURVIVAL.—This eccentric individual reached Steelcross on Monday last, in a small boat from Port Angeles. He was accompanied by his family. On Tuesday morning he left in the stage for Olympia, whence he returned on Wednesday, and again departed for Port Angeles.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The result of the approaching election for Delegates to Congress will be vastly more important, in its bearing upon the interests of our Territory, than that of any preceding contest. On the second Monday of July instant the ballot box will test the loyalty and fidelity of our citizens to the Union and Government of our country. The only issue here, as elsewhere, is Union or Disunion. While the great mass of the people of the Territory are true and loyal, and heartily sustain the Administration in its patriotic exertions to crush the rebellion, we have in our midst a class of individuals who, while professing Union sentiments, and crying out for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," let no opportunity escape to vent their malignant spleen upon the Government, and to denounce every measure adopted to crush the rebellion; and yet they claim to be good citizens! They are known as Peace Democrats or Copperheads. They are not peculiar to Washington Territory. We find them in Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois, and among the Knights of the Golden Circle and secret foes of the Government everywhere. In Ohio they have, in convention, nominated as their candidate for Governor of that State C. L. Vallandigham, a man tried and convicted of treason to his Government, and banished for his crime.

What has been the course of the leaders of this Peace Democracy in our Territory? The loyal citizens of the Territory, Democrats and Republicans, were in favor of calling a Union Convention to nominate a suitable man to represent them in the National Congress. The call was issued and unanimously responded to. The old standing candidates of the Vallandigham school saw at a glance that they would have no chance of preferment before a convention thus constituted. In opposition to the well-known wishes of a majority of the Democratic party of the Territory, they called a partisan convention, as their allies in Ohio have done, and all who do not bow to the mandate are threatened with immediate excommunication from the Democratic party.

But the people have placed their veto for the present upon the action of all partisan conventions. They believe that in selecting men to fill the various positions within their gift, the question should be, not whether the candidate is a Democrat or a Republican, but whether he is and has been, since the commencement of this rebellion, unwavering and uncompromising in his fidelity to the Union, and an earnest supporter of all the war measures of the Government. Such a man we have in J. O. Raynor, the standard-bearer of the Union party of this Territory; a man of sterling loyalty and unimpeachable private character, and vastly the superior of his competitor in every qualification for the position of Delegate. We say his competitor; for it is now generally conceded that L. Jay S. Turner has been placed in the field by the Copperhead influence, to divide, if possible, the Union vote. Let all who have the best interests of our Territory and the common cause of our country at heart vote for the Union nominee. Thus will we rebuke the action of those who secretly sympathize with the rebellion, and who would force our Government to a dishonorable peace with traitors. Let us not halt, says Everdy Johnson, in his letter to the Union men of Maryland, while our armies and fleets are pressing the rebels, to criticize the conduct of the Government. On the contrary, let us give it a hearty and zealous support while it is surrounded by so many perils; reserving for a period of peace whatever of censure we may feel bound to pass upon the acts of the Administration in its management of the fearful conflict. Such are the sentiments of all true Democrats and Union men, and such, we feel assured, will be the verdict of the citizens of this Territory.

STATES' RIGHTS.—Copperheads, among other things, abuse our Government for its alleged disregard of States' Rights. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature of that State, differs from them widely when he says: "The Abolition Government at Washington—from which we secured an account of its disregard for the principle of States' rights—has shown itself more attached to the rights of the States, and more careful not to violate them, than our own Government, which has the very origin in this great doctrine."

THANKS.—Mr. A. Frankel, of Olympia, has our thanks for Victoria and San Francisco papers, forwarded per schr. Flying Mist, last week. Also, Capt. Finch, of the Anderson, for San Francisco and Victoria papers.

LOYAL IRISH AND GERMANS.

Remember that you have noble and patriotic brother countrymen bravely fighting upon bloody battle fields against an aristocratic and tyrannizing foe. They regard their oath as sacred, and love the free Government they have sworn to support and defend. The conduct of the gallant Sigel, Meagher, Corcoran, Asboth, Osterhaus, and the many thousands of liberty-loving German and Irish soldiers under their command, has shown their loyalty to stand upon an equal footing with that of the native born citizen.

Loving this Government as you must—abandoning your native land with all the endearments of kindred ties—you have selected this as the Government of your choice, and, looking with pride upon her starry banner, stand ever ready to defend it. Over two years ago, this wicked war, for the overthrow of our free Government, was commenced by the unscrupulous politicians of the South; and while recording the alacrity with which your fellow-countrymen of the Eastern States flew to arms, justice demands that we should acknowledge the patriotic devotion of a talented son of Ireland within our borders, than whom a more upright, straightforward and loyal man does not exist. Hon. Henry M. McGill, long Secretary and acting Governor of Washington Territory, has from the inauguration of the war been a warm supporter of the Union cause, believing, as he does, that now is the time for the united action of all Union men. His support is heartily given to Mr. J. O. Raynor, the Union candidate.

The adopted citizens of Washington Territory will not vote for George E. Cole, or any man endorsing the traitor Vallandigham and his Copperhead associates, who have continuously voted in Congress against appropriations of money to pay the soldiers, as well as all other measures designed to secure the re-establishment and perpetuity of the Union.

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY. REMEMBER!

That in the month of May, 1863, less than sixty days ago, George E. Cole, over his own signature, applied to the United States Assistant Assessor at Lewiston, Idaho Territory, for a License as a merchant at that place.

Remember! That the said Cole is not a citizen of Walla Walla county, and has not been for over a year; that Lewiston, his place of business, (his family residing in Portland) is in Nez Perces county, which in March, 1863, became a part of the Territory of Idaho.

That said Cole is in the interests of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and is really their candidate for Congress; and that they seek by his election to secure the annexation of the country east of the Cascades to Idaho Territory, with the view of ultimately adding the remainder of this Territory to the State of Oregon.

That this scheme is intended to give to that great monopoly the control of the Columbia River and all the inland trade to the mining regions of Idaho, thus entirely ignoring Puget Sound and all the material resources of Washington Territory.

Voters, remember! That George E. Cole is a sectional candidate, nominated for his hatred of the "clam-eaters," and avowedly supported by men who have declared they will have no affiliation with the citizens of this Territory residing west of the Cascade mountains.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

That J. O. Raynor is a live Union man, who supports the Government in its every effort to put down the great rebellion.

That George E. Cole pretends to be a Union man, but opposes every measure of the Government to suppress Treason, and restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws throughout the whole Union.

That George E. Cole opposes the arrest of Vallandigham, and justifies the nomination of that distinguished traitor for Governor of the State of Ohio.

That Leander Jay Slippery Turney is running to divide the Union strength to vent his spite against the administration, because he was removed from office.

That Leander Jay Slippery Turney, when acting Governor, endeavored to secure the appointment of a leading Knight of the Golden Circle to a position in the Washington Territory Infantry Regiment, and that being thwarted in his efforts, he has ever since made war upon the Administration.

Who will believe him, when he says he doesn't know what he was removed from office for?

GEO. E. COLE'S REAL SENTIMENTS.

That George E. Cole, the Democratic candidate for Congress, entertains sentiments inimical to the Union and the Government, no candid man can doubt after reading the evidence against him. The letters from Walla Walla, published last week, and republished on the first page of this issue, could carry conviction to every mind, without additional testimony. If, however, any should still harbor doubts on this subject, those doubts must be dispated on reading the annexed communication, from one of the most truthful and sterling citizens of this county. The statements set forth below are fully corroborated by several other citizens of our county, (among them Wm. Lane, of the Payallup) who possessed the same opportunity that Mr. Headley did for becoming acquainted with Cole and his sentiments. No honest, consistent Union Democrat, after a perusal of the following, in connection with the Walla Walla letters, can vote for Cole on the plea that he believed him to be a sound Union man:—

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

Being an old citizen of the Territory and of Pierce County, and having, in common with my neighbors, an interest in all public matters, whether political or otherwise, and especially in matters which affect the very sub-structure of our national existence, I feel it incumbent on me at this time to address a few words of warning to my fellow-citizens. Knowing that many of my friends and acquaintances, who are really loyal Union men at heart, and sincere well-wishers of the Puget Sound country, are liable to be led astray by the false statements and misrepresentations of the political wire-pullers and demagogues of the day, I desire to enlighten them in regard to the roving, floating, unsettled nominee of the Democratic party, whose real interests (if he has any) are in Idaho Territory, and who certainly has no interest in any wise connected with the "clam-eaters," as his friends call them, of Puget Sound.

I made the acquaintance of George E. Cole something like a year ago, while in the mines. As is well known, a large majority of the miners in the upper country are strong sympathizers with and many openly advocate a Southern Confederacy. In this class of politicians, none, according to their ability, were more prominent than this same George E. Cole. I have heard him (Cole) denounce this Government in what I then and do now consider to be most treasonable language, and at the same time extol Duels and his Confederate Government. Little did I then think that I should ever hear his name mentioned in connection with Congressional honors! I now warn all my friends against being deceived by any professions of Union sentiments this man Cole may make on this side of the mountains, for he certainly expresses different sentiments among his friends on the other side. If it should actually turn out that he has changed his political views, which I do not believe, what assurance have we that he will not change back again? for if his mind is no more stable than this would indicate, it will be hard to keep track of him.

I have only to add that if the loyal people of Puget Sound should, through their votes, send to Congress Mr. Cole, a man entirely incompetent to represent them, they will regret it in less than two years, or else an old farmer is greatly deceived.

THOMAS HEADLEY.

PIERCE COUNTY, W. T., June 30th, 1863.

THE SPEAKING.—Our Tommy was a good deal amused at the discouraging efforts of the untried democracy, on Wednesday last, to get up a little applause while Cole was speaking. Notwithstanding their well-laid plans in advance, it proved up-hill work. Some four or five Cole men were stationed in different parts of the hall, who communicated with each other by certain mute signs. At a preconcerted signal, one would cry out "Now!" when instantly four or five feet were heard stamping the floor; where upon the audience would turn round to see who were making the uncalled-for noise, when the guilty ones would look alarmed and confused, as though they had been caught stealing sheep or chickens. Tommy was so taken up with these proceedings, that he lost the thread of Cole's discourse; this he did not regret, however, as the first afforded him amusement, and the latter neither amusement nor instruction.

OPINION OF DOUGLASS.—Speaking of the rebellion, Stephen A. Douglas said: "There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors." The Northern Copperheads who claim to have been Douglas men can hardly reconcile this with their present course.

PHRENTICE'S SAYINGS.

We must fight rebellion with all our energies. The issue is plainly marked out; we must either crush the designs of the Confederates or they will subjugate us. There can be no idea of pacification entertained until those who commenced the war show some willingness to return to their allegiance. We must conquer or be conquered.

Jeff. Davis has issued another address to his people. If not a man of much address, he is a man of many addresses.

There are no poultry now in the South, but there are a great many two-legged animals there that scratch for a living.

Our Union men should carefully train their horses to kick at everything of a batternat color.

A Mr. Noble of Ohio says that "any possible peace is better than this war." We don't know what Noble's Christian name is, but it ought to be Ig.

The Southern people have their war steamers cotton clad if they can't afford to have them iron-clad, and we must have our families cotton clad if we can't afford to have them silk-clad.

The most remorseless despotism of modern times sits enthroned at Richmond, and the loudest of our clamorers against oppression are straining every nerve to drive us within the operation of that despotism.

NEWS ITEMS.

John W. Forney is favorably spoken of as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The value of confiscable property in the District of Columbia is estimated at seven millions of dollars.

A hog-head of manufactured tobacco sold at St. Louis for \$55 per hundred pounds—the highest price of the season.

The Louisville Journal reports that the growing wheat in that part of Kentucky presents a most promising aspect.

The canvas in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, and the cutting of the Yazoo Pass, are said to have cost \$5,000,000.

Whisky sells in Little Rock, Ark., at two dollars a drink, and the purchaser is not allowed to pour it out, or gauge his own.

A recent Richmond letter says that thirty-one of the women engaged in the bread riot in that city are in jail awaiting their trial before the Hastings Court.

Another diamond wedding is exciting Japanese in New York. One of Victor Emmanuel's military aids, an Italian Count, is about to commit matrimony with a Fifth avenue heiress.

General Rosecrans has not consensated soldiers at work raising vegetables for his army hospitals. One hundred and fifty acres of land near Nashville have been selected for this purpose.

A refugee from Arkansas says that the rebels have planted an immense wheat crop in that State, and recommends that national troops be sent in to destroy the grain before the rebels gather it.

Capt. Semmes, who was captured in command of the rebel steamer Diana, lately destroyed on the Teche, during the advance of Gen. Banks, is said to be a son of the pirate captain of the Alabama.

The weekly product of gold in the province of Otago, New Zealand, is now estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 ounces—equal to \$10,000,000 per annum. New fields are opening out in all directions.

An Indianapolis editor attending church last Sabbath, for the first time in many years stopped at the entrance, and after looking in vain for a bell-pull, deliberately knocked at the door, and politely waited until somebody opened it and let him in.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T. Thursday Evening, July 2, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

News by the Frederick train to Baltimore this morning is to the effect that rebel pickets are on the road as far east as Boonsboro.

Hagerstown seems to be permanently occupied by 20,000 North Carolina troops under Rhoads.

Jenkins' force has returned to Pennsylvania, bringing with them large numbers of horses and mules and a few cattle. Every effort has been made to make stealing as little offensive as possible to the people of Maryland. It is said at Hagerstown that this policy is dictated by hope of getting recruits in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars of the destruction of Buffton.

Richmond dispatches say that Vallandigham was at Wilmington, on his way to Nassau.

MEMPHIS, June 19.

The steamer Imperial brings official dates to the 13th. On Sunday our army opened a vigorous fire, both artillery and musketry, along the whole line, and kept it up most of the day. At night it was furious, but without much effect. The enemy had placed two mortars out of reach of our guns and sharpshooters, from which one hundred shells was fired at our troops, but only wounded two or three men.

Gen. Forrest is reported to be dying from a wound received at Spring Hill a few days ago.

CHICAGO, June 19.

The correspondence of the Baltimore American, dated Harper's Ferry, June 14, contains the following: The rebel invasion which has been so long talked about is begun in earnest. It is difficult, in our confusion, to ascertain the facts. There is no doubt that a force of considerable magnitude is under Gen. Ewell, and that the rebels conducted their movements with their usual skill, evidently determined upon a bold raid. Their main force, under Gen. Ewell, marched on Winchester with the view of surrounding Gen. Milroy's forces there. The main body is said to have numbered 18,000. The whole rebel force engaged in the movement is thought to be 25,000. Gen. Milroy had strongly fortified his position, and was able to hold the rebels at bay during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. Reports say that in several attacks on the works the rebels were severely repulsed, and maintaining a purpose to invest the place, Gen. Milroy determined, while it was in his power, to cut his way through and join the forces at Harper's Ferry. The movement was successfully executed, but not without considerable hard fighting. Gen. Milroy prepared for the movement during Sunday night. The rebels soon discovered his intention. A fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. Couriers soon after announced that Gen. Milroy brought nearly all his forces of between 9,000 and 10,000 in safety, and that he had saved nearly his whole train. Those guns which could not be moved were spiked.

Gen. Tyler with his troops reached Harper's Ferry early Sunday night.

HARRISBURG, June 19.

The excitement here has subsided, and business is partially resumed. A dispatch from Chambersburg report the enemy returning in fens.

In the cavalry fight beyond the Rappahannock on the 9th, the Federal loss was 921 killed, wounded and missing. The number killed will not exceed 200, less than 100 missing. The loss of horses will amount to 1545. The rebel loss was 1200 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

A special from Shippingsburg, Pa., dated this morning, says the rebels are this side of Green Castle.

Official information has been received, that Col. DeCoursey, with a detachment of cavalry, cut off Triplett's brigade, the body of rebels that made the recent raid upon Maysville, Ky., killing and wounding many, and taking 100 prisoners, and recovering the stolen property.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—A new arrangement, caused by the increase of the British postage charge to one shilling sterling, provides that letters posted in the United States, which the senders may desire to transmit via the United Kingdom, and thence by means of the British mail packets, to the West Indies, &c., will be subject to the increased rate of 45 cents (United States and British postage) prepayment required.

ESTABLISHED.—A letter from Monticello, Kentucky, speaking of the manner in which the people received our troops in their recent advance upon that place, says: One old lady, a mile beyond this place, said, as she saw our columns rushing on after the rebels: "When I see that old flag comin', I jist throwed my old bonnet on the ground and stomped it."

CAN UNION MEN VOTE FOR GEO. E. COLE?

George E. Cole, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, is supported by the Secessionists and Copperheads of Washington Territory.

The editor of Cole's organ at Olympia has often declared that "Abraham Lincoln was a GREATER TRAITOR THAN JEFF. DAVIS," and deserved hanging.

Some of Cole's warmest supporters in this Territory are well known to have rejoiced openly in the reverses of the Union arms at Bull's Run, Manassas, and at Fredericksburg.

George E. Cole has been heard to denounce our Government in the most treasonable terms, and at the same time extol Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government.

Frank Dugan, who is now on the stump advocating the election of George E. Cole, openly defends the nomination of the convicted arch-traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, for the office of Governor of Ohio.

George E. Cole and his mouth-piece, Frank Dugan, openly denounce all the measures adopted by the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion.

George E. Cole, in his speech at Mound Prairie, asserted that the Republicans were traitors and disunionists, and the present Democratic organization was the only reliable means to save the country; yet this very organization has put forward as their candidate for Governor of a loyal State a man found guilty of treason, and banished beyond the military lines.

The platform of the Democratic Convention at Vancouver opposes the military measures necessarily adopted by the Administration to arrest the treasonable acts of Secession sympathizers in the loyal States, to wit: the suppression of the treasonable press, and the arrest of all who oppose the enlistment of soldiers, or who attempt to array the loyal States in opposition to the Government.

In these uncertain times it is difficult to meet with anything which really surprises us. But we confess we were hardly prepared for the exhibition presented in the present Congressional canvass, either in the presentation of the name of Leander Jay S. Turney, ex-Secretary of Washington Territory, as a candidate for Delegate, or the sublimely impudent pretensions he himself advances, why the citizens of the Territory should support him for that responsible office.

His whole political capital consists in malignant hatred of the Administration, because the President of the United States saw fit to remove him from office, although he accepted his commission as Secretary on the express condition that it should continue during the pleasure of the said President of the United States. Turney now hates the Government because it turned him out, and he hopes and expects, and has asserted it as his motive, to draw off enough votes from the Union nominee to secure the election of Geo. E. Cole to Congress; for, by such an election, Washington Territory will have repudiated the Administration, and placed herself alone in the Pacific States as opposing the war now being waged by the Government to sustain the Union and perpetuate our national existence.

Fellow-citizens! you know the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, who abandoned their charter to avoid paying taxes in Washington Territory, brought out George E. Cole, a trader at Lewiston, Idaho Territory,—whose family resided at Portland until a fortnight before the assembling of the Democratic Convention at Vancouver, but who now temporarily boards in the town of Walla Walla—you know that that great monopoly are now urging his election, and expect to poll at several precincts, in the unorganized counties of Ferguson and Stevens, enough spurious votes to elect their man. Detected in this foul conspiracy, they cloak their acts by encouraging Turney to boast that he has their support.

Be not deceived by that crafty and experienced politician, Daniel F. Bradford of Portland, who boasts that he can control 150 votes in Skamania and Klickitat Counties, that he is for Turney. It is but a blind to keep Turney on the track, and deceive the voters of this portion of the Territory into the deep laid scheme of that company, to outvote, by their employees, temporarily colonized for this purpose, the honest bona fide voters of the Territory of Washington.

Citizens of Washington Territory! I have seen a man who addresses his fellow citizens in such language as that used to you by Leander Jay Slippery Turney: "I know the citizens east of the mountains were hostile to the Sound country;

you cheated them out of an apportionment; they hated your Federal official clique; they would vote for no man living this side of the mountains; they derided them as clam-eaters. I went among them to secure their votes. I took a claim; but you would not think me fit for your Delegate, was I so nisant a fool as to say I was contented to live in so mean a country, where I have to ride twenty miles to get a small riding switch."

Such were the assertions of Turney at Clatskanie, Olympia, and other places. His impudence is really admirable; but can the people be deceived by a man who so transparently acknowledges his readiness to betray his neighbors, who avows his motives to pander to and foster a sectional war between a common people—who deserts one section but to deceive another.

THE CANDIDATES COMPARED.

If for no other reason than that of enabling electors to judge the character and qualifications of those who seek their suffrages, the practice of rival candidates stumping elective districts in company is a good one. It is not always, as spectators and listeners merely, that the people form correct judgments, especially when the candidates are very nearly equal in personal attraction and oratorical or persuasive power; but it rarely happens that unbiased and discriminating people are deceived on such occasions, though they do not always suffer their better judgment to govern them in electing. In the case of the men at present stumping the Territory for Congress, there is apparent no such equality as will render it difficult to choose between them, if we confine our judgment to mental qualification alone. Of this our citizens had an opportunity to form an opinion on Wednesday of last week; and when we say that that opinion was unanimously in favor of the Union nominee, J. O. Raynor, we say what every unprejudiced auditor on that occasion will heartily endorse.

L. Jay S. Turney was the first to speak. His speech was composed almost exclusively of the address published in his organ, the Press, which he had committed to memory to inflict upon the public at each of his appointments. This was delivered without effect. His rejoinder comprised a few stale anecdotes, which excited the mirth without eliciting the applause or admiration of his auditors. The impression left upon the minds of those who heard him was that he was a very shallow-pated individual, without force of character, and a fit subject for a tool of designing men. Of the three speakers, he was the only one that ignored the English grammar, the rules of which he frequently violated.

George E. Cole devoted himself to the discussion of a subject that would have been very appropriate for such an occasion ten or fifteen years ago, viz.: Abolitionism. As he has treated of the same subject in each of his addresses, thus far, we are led to believe that he is endowed with but this one idea,—the nigger—and to fear that he will finally die of that very fatal malady—Nigger on the brain. It is evident that Dame Nature was in a very parsimonious mood when she bestowed upon him his mental gifts; they are such as would shame any ordinary school-boy just entering his teens. He is utterly incapable of discussing intelligently any of the public questions of the day, and never alludes in the remotest manner to matters of local interest. We could name twenty persons in this county who, as compared with George E. Cole, would creditably represent the Territory of Washington. We can regard his nomination in no other light than that of an outrage and an insult to the good sense of the electors of Washington Territory. In this view we are not alone.

J. O. Raynor was preceded here by a very strong prejudice, which was not confined to political opponents. So strong was that prejudice, that the Union party, unquestionably largely in the majority in this county, despaired of electing him before he appeared in their midst in company with his competitors. The contrast was striking and effective. His able and stirring speech won over to him a host of friends, and secured for him at once, beyond a doubt, the vote of Pierce county. He satisfied his hearers that he was not only conversant with their wants and interests, but that he had the energy and the disposition to properly represent them. He dwelt eloquently upon the war, its causes and its results, and displayed an ability which his antagonists signally failed to exhibit. He showed himself able as a debater, argumentative, logical, and worthy in every respect of the high position to which he has been called. He agreeably surprised all who heard him. Intellectually he is as far superior to Turney and Cole as they are to the Flat-head Indians of Puget Sound.

The result of the speaking here has been a complete turning of the scales in favor of Raynor. Turney disappointed everybody, and we have yet to meet the first man who manifests the least inclination to support or vote for him. The so-called Democratic party, what is left of it, will vote for Cole; but Turney will not receive a single vote in the county. He was generally regarded as a very conceited man, with more pretensions than brains. Raynor's modest, unassuming manner, added to the strong common sense and forcible style of his address, bore down all opposition. His triumph was perfect. We are informed that the same result attended the speaking in Seattle and elsewhere.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

I send you an extract of a letter written by L. Jay S. Turney, independent candidate for Congress, upon which he pretends to base his hopes of success. Said extract is as follows:

"It is ascertained that the Washington Territory Infantry Volunteers are, by the Act organizing our Territory, entitled to vote. I am assured by Col. Steinberger and other officers of that Regiment that I will receive that vote, and that it will amount to six or seven hundred."

Now, you will please inform your readers that the majority of Col. Steinberger's Regiment are not citizens of this Territory, and, furthermore, are now in Idaho; and that Col. Steinberger is too true a man and patriot to march his Regiment, on election day, over into this Territory to vote for Turney or any other man; and also that he is too good an officer to direct his soldiers how to vote, if they were voters in this Territory.

The man who would base his hopes upon a fraud so palpable as the above, must want to go to Congress very bad, and must have great confidence in the efficacy of humbug. He must place a low estimate indeed upon the intelligence of our citizens, to suppose that they would credit such a statement. If he can make the people of this Territory believe the above, then they will perhaps believe all his other yarns; but if he fails, as he will, doubtless, about the middle of next month his face will be about as long as one of Uncle Abe's fence rails.

TRUTH.

WHO BROUGHT ON THE WAR?—A popular theme with the enemies of the Government is the responsibility of the present Administration and the Republican party for the rebellion. They have from the start charged the war upon the election and government of Lincoln, and have so often repeated the base lie that they begin to imagine it a truth. One of the most earnest of the advocates for peace, however, while peace was yet possible, sets the country right on this question. In his speech before the Convention which nominated him for re-election to Congress, John J. Crittenden referred to the compromise offered by him in 1861. In doing so he stated that "if it had been adopted by the South, as it was agreed to by the North, the rebellion and war would have been avoided." In this expression he answers all the arguments of the Copperhead-Secess Democrats that the Republicans brought on the war by rejecting the Crittenden Compromise. Crittenden also admitted the encroachments made upon the Constitution; but they, he said, "were minor evils compared with the destruction of the Government, and, after the war, could be remedied." It was, he declared, "the duty of freemen first to save the country from the uplifted sword, and then save the Constitution." These are the words of a man who has spent ever half a century in the service of his country. They are, too, the words of patriotism. Crittenden to the contrary, notwithstanding, the lie will still be uttered, especially during the progress of elections.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.—On Monday morning last, the Ellen Anderson took on board a load of cattle from Webber's wharf for San Juan Island. If the prohibitory order mentioned last week should be enforced, cattle, live or dressed, will find their way to Victoria via San Juan and Whatcoo. The schr. Flying Mist also took on board about a hundred head from Kesch's wharf on Tuesday, for Victoria; a clearance for this lot, we understand, having been secured before the prohibition. This will probably be the last shipment until the order is vacated.

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—The importations of cotton into England the present year have amounted to 510,000 bales, against 200,000 for the corresponding period in 1862. The quantity afloat on its way to that country is estimated at 400,000 bales at the latest date. On the whole, the cotton manufacture is considered to have greatly improved during the year. The reports from India as to the growing crop are favorable. In Madras Presidency something over a million acres are under cultivation for cotton—an increase of thirty per cent. over the preceding year.

NEWS ITEMS.

That Bush is grass, is a literal truth in Poland, where the peasantry now mow down the Russians with scythes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all promissory notes, whether over or under \$20, are subject to stamp.

Humphrey Marshall, whose adventures as a rebel commander have been of the genuine Falstaffian sort, has lately been deposed from his command, and retired disgraced.

Some copperheads, recently arrested for resistance to the United States authorities at Danville, Ind., have confessed that they were members of the K. G. C., and made a complete exposition of the whole affair.

The steamer Tubal Cain, which was captured on July 24, 1862, while attempting to run the blockade, and which was sold in New York, has been again seized by the government. She had been fitted out for another blockade voyage.

A joker on hearing that certain persons were mutilating the copper cent by cutting down the head and wearing it as a breastpin or badge, at once suggested the following definition: "Copperhead—One who outrages the good sense (cents) of the nation."

The Government, it is said, has information from abroad, showing that the emigration into the United States for a long time to come is likely to exceed that of former times. The aggregate will include artisans from England, and laborers from Ireland and Germany.

All American news received at Liverpool is re-hashed by the rebels, who have somehow or other gained exclusive control of the telegraph. The consequence is that it is very difficult to recognize in the London papers the news sent from the associated press.

Alonso Brown of Manhattan, Ohio, on the 26th ult. murdered Mrs. Sarah Brown, his brother's wife, and her two daughters, aged respectively eight and five years, with a knife, and afterward attempted to shoot his brother, but the gun misfired. He then swallowed some strychnine and was soon a corpse.

During the past week a gentleman called upon the President and solicited a pass for Richmond. "Well," said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to 250,000 men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew on tip-toes.

The wife of a volunteer in Bristol county, Massachusetts, whose husband is a prisoner, on being told that he would be exchanged, said: "Well, I love Tom, and—the children love Tom, and I don't want him exchanged. I won't have a rebel husband, no how." She thought the exchange was a swap, and that she was to have another husband. This volunteer's wife was more faithful than many of our leading Secessionists who have run off to Dixie and left their families to live under the "Lincoln tyranny," and to be protected by "negro stealing hirelings."

Among the speakers at a late meeting of the Union Association, of New Orleans, was one Judge Hiestand, who thus expressed his gratification at the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment: "What changes have taken place in one year! I have been a slaveholder since I was able to own a negro, and have never entertained conscientious scruples in the matter, and do not now. Three years since, I told the residents of this city that the first attempt to defy the power of the National Government would result in the downfall of slavery. To-night I rejoice to inform you that from the Rio Grande to the St. Johns, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, slavery is doomed!"

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In one of the towns in the Southern part of Virginia, as a regiment of rebel volunteers were about leaving for the seat of war, a neighboring parson, in addressing them on their duties as soldiers, &c., told them that "having put their hands to the plow they must never look back. Remember," said he, "the fate of Lot's wife, who for looking back was turned into a pillar of salt."

"Hurry for salt—bully for Lot's wife!" At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun several times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men, amused at his perplexity, called out:

"Hello, Reb! where did you get your percussion caps?" "They are Northern Copperheads," was his quick response.

"Oh! what shall I do if John is drafted?" said a young girl to her grandmother, while thinking that perhaps her lover might be obliged to shoulder his musket and go to the war.

"Do!" said the old lady, her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days, "do as I did for Nathan the last time the red coats came over here. Make coarse shirts and pantaloons for him."

The following inscription is said to have been found on a head board at a grave, in the Sparta Diggings, California:—

"In memory of John Smith, who met violent death, near this spot 18 hundred and 40 too—He was shot by his own pistill it was not one of the new kind but a old fashioned brass barrel and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The following "Owed to Lake Ontario" is considered to be worth wide dissemination: "Green as thy waters, green as bottle glass Behold them stretch their Fine malakongas and Oswego bass Is oft katched ther! Ther the red lejin once took his delights, Fish, fit and bled; Now most of the inhabitants is white And nary red."

Old Girard is reported to have had a dispute with one of the rich men of the Penn city.

"I can buy you and sell you again, Girard," said the angry merchant. "And I can buy you and keep you," was Girard's response.

At a Friends' Sunday School, a bright looking little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?"

He answered very properly, "An inward monitor."

"Oh, and what is a monitor?" "Oh, one of the iron-clads."

"You've destroyed my peace of mind, Betsy," said a desponding lover to a truant lass.

"It can't do much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had any way," was the quick reply.

It is proposed to limit in Massachusetts a statute of limitations against the early marriages of army widows. Several who have gone off in new bonds of wedlock, are perplexed by hearing that their patriot husbands "still live."

During a great storm on the Pacific Ocean, a vessel was once wrecked, and a Quaker, tossed to and fro on the deck, exclaimed over the crest of a wave, to another who was drifting by on a barrel, "Friend, dost thou call this Pacific?"

Said a would be agreeable, taking his seat between Madame de Stael and the reigning beauty of the day: "How happy I am to be thus seated between a wit and a beauty." "Yes," replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."

"Father," said a graceless youth, whose "governor" had a good habit of asking a blessing at meal time, and a had one of breaking out in imprecations at other times, "I wish you would stop praying or swearing—I don't care which."

"No pains will be spared," as the quack said when sewing off a poor fellow's leg to save him of the rheumatism.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Convention of Pierce County, W. T., met, pursuant to call, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Steilacoom.

On motion of Mr. Peter Mason, J. M. F. Spinning was called to the chair, and C. H. Spinning chosen secretary.

On motion of J. V. Meeker, a committee of three was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressing of the sentiments of the Convention. The committee consisted of J. V. Meeker, Andrew Thayer, and S. C. Mitchell.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That those who are now engaged in attempting the overthrow of the Government of the United States are equally the enemies of Liberty, of Humanity, and of God.

Resolved, That in this time of our country's danger we can recognize only two parties in this nation—Patriots and Traitors; and that we will stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with all genuine Patriots in sustaining the lawfully constituted authority of the Government in its endeavors to suppress gigantic and unholy rebellion.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the President of the United States in the efforts he has made and is making to crush the armed foes of our country, and that we stand pledged in future to defend our country and our country's honor by our voices, our "fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor," against all enemies, armed or unarmed, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That no man is worthy to hold any office of profit or emolument in the gift of the country who is unwilling, by his official and personal influence, to encourage the vigorous prosecution of the present war to an ultimate and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we will support, for any office in the gift of the people, no man who is not for the Union, and the war for the Union by any and every means recognized in civilized warfare, and authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices of Pierce county to be filled at the coming election in July, which resulted as follows:

For Representatives—Samuel McCaw and Cyril Ward. Probate Judge—E. A. Light. County Commissioner for Steilacoom Precinct—E. R. Rogers. County Commissioner for Puyallup Precinct—John Kincaid. Superintendent Common Schools—Rev. G. W. Sloan. County Surveyor—Geo. W. Sloan. Justice of the Peace for Steilacoom—F. C. Seaman.

On motion, the nomination of J. O. Raynor as candidate for Delegate to Congress was affirmed, and he declared to be the choice of this Convention.

On motion, the Puyallup Herald was requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of J. V. Meeker, the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. M. F. Spinning, Chairman. C. H. Spinning, Sec'y.

The Boonville correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial writes:

These Missouri niggers know a great deal more than the white folks give them credit for, and whether Missouri goes for the Confederacy or for the Union, her slaves have learned a lesson too much to ever make them useful as slaves. I was struck with the apt reply of one of a crowd who came from a big house to the road to see us pass the other day.

Says I, "Boys, are you all for the Union?"

"Oh! yes, massa, when you's about we's is."

"And when Fries comes you are secess, are you?"

"Lord, yes massa, we's good secess then. Can't allow the white folks to get head nigger in dat way."

The darkey understood the whole question and the game played.

The editor of an English paper was presented with a stone, upon which were engraved the following letters. The editor was informed that the stone was taken from an old building, and he was requested to solve the inscription. It read:

Foss ATT
Luron Ubrx
Izza HsAg

A. In St

Business men were called in to consult on the matter, and after an immense amount of time was consumed, they were informed that the stone was—

"For cattle to rub their tails against!"

If five dollars make a sovereign, how many make a president? Think twice before you answer.

NEWS ITEMS.

J. O. Raynor is elected.

The first train of overland emigrants has arrived at Sacramento, fifty-nine days from St. Joseph, Missouri.

There is now living in a house in Peru, Mass., four generations: the great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and daughter.

One Sunday lately, the Catholic churches of Boston contributed, in the aggregate, nearly \$15,000 to the Irish relief fund.

M. Gautier, the French Consul General for the Pacific, has arrived at San Francisco, where he formerly resided as Consul for that port alone.

A merchant of Panama is encouraging the cultivation of cotton at Agua Dulce, and has distributed a large quantity of seed for that purpose.

A religious revival has recently occurred in Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, resulting in the conversion of some seventy students.

The coffee and sugar crops in the Sandwich Islands look finely, and are leading features, though recently introduced into the agriculture of the Islands.

The King of Denmark is a famous sportsman. In a recent hunt he killed with his own hand fifteen foxes, eight bucks and a number of smaller game.

The farmers of Southern and Central Illinois are going into the cotton raising business in earnest. Six car loads of seed were sent from Cairo to different points on the Illinois Central.

The constitutionality of the Black Laws of Illinois, under which colored people are excluded from the Commonwealth, is to be tested in the Supreme Court of that State.

Copper in great quantities has been discovered near Sherbrooke, in the eastern townships of Canada East. One person, who is fortunate enough to own a few acres in which the valuable ore abounds, has refused \$300,000 for the land.

Gen. McNeil, who has recently administered such a severe drubbing to the rebels under Marmaduke in Missouri, is the officer whom Jeff. Davis was so very desirous to hang, because of his execution of ten guerrillas who had fallen into his hands.

From Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, the stamped to the States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, particularly, has been enormous—and at the next census these comparatively new States will rank among the most populous and wealthy of the Union.

There were three thousand contrabands at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, at one time, a month ago. They were of course in a wretched condition when they reached our lines, but glad to be free, pleased at the prospects before them, and afraid of nothing but being returned to slavery.

A "parliamentary" juror in a Court in Western New York interrupted the proceedings, last week, by remarking that he considered the labors imposed upon the jury unjustly severe, and believing that a motion to adjourn was always in order, he would move that the Court do now adjourn.

It is said that the Government makes money by coining nickel cents, now that the demand is so great. These coins are said to be really worth only thirty-five cents the hundred. There are now at least six times as many in the hands of the public as are really needed, and presently speculators and hoarders will bring on a crash.

A rebel paper says of prices in Mississippi: "Pina, which formerly sold at five cents a paper, now readily command two dollars in—"

A pack of common playing cards are readily disposed of at the common price of eight dollars per pack, and run at fifty cents per drink. A medium sized pumpkin sells at forty cents."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE—Having taken as a Homestead the tract of land known as the McMillan claim, about five miles from Steilacoom, Pierce County, with the intention of occupying and holding it under the Homestead Law, I hereby forbid all persons from removing or otherwise disturbing any of the improvements on said claim, or committing any trespass whatever, under penalty of prosecution and punishment according to law.

P. J. DAVIS, 1-18 Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T., June 17, 1868.

NOTICE—Having taken the Land Claim, and purchased the improvements thereon, known as the Bronson claim, about five miles from Steilacoom, in Pierce County, W. T., I hereby forbid and caution all persons against removing any of said improvements, cutting any of the timber on said claim, taking away any that is felled, or committing any trespass whatever, on penalty of prosecution and punishment according to law.

WILLIAM MILLER, 2-23 Steilacoom, June 6th, 1868.

New Goods!

NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, 1 per steamer SIERRA NEVADA and barque MERCHANTMAN, a well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to the market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.

REVENUE STAMPS.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-class style.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP with the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 200 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and most soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

The above property will be leased in whole or in part, on reasonable terms, for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS, Steilacoom, W. T.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity. Capt. W. H. THOMPSON, Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight.

Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or M. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE, SEATTLE, W. T., A. P. DeLIN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE MOST business part of Seattle, convenient to the steamboat landing, and has accommodations suitable for all classes of travelers.

Single Meals and Lodgings FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.

Terms as reasonable as any on Puget Sound, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON, which I prepare to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand, Cured Beef, Cured Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Stay at the old stand of E. Meeker, Third street, Steilacoom, W. T.

Business Cards.

E. S. FOWLER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery, Port Townsend, W. T.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL, PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER, Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts., Between Montgomery and Duane, San Francisco.

J. V. MEEKER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Steilacoom, W. T. Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate.

FRANK CLARK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOON, W. T.

C. CROSBY, N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

Turn Water, W. T.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

GEO. H. BELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 611 Montgomery street, corner of Merchant st. SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

FOR MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, AND OTHER PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS, Magazines, and other Periodicals. A circular will be sent to any person, on request, giving an extended list of Periodicals, with the prices annexed. The following are among the most popular:

Table listing various publications and their subscription rates, including Harper's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, and others.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—Three MOWERS and REAPERS, for which Legal Notice of War Bonds will be taken at par.

C. CROSBY & CO., Transwater, W. T.

WANTED—25,000 Pds. Yellow or Clear Green, in Union Soap Works, STEILACOON, W. T.